

**Anderson Intelligencer.**  
E. B. MURRAY, Editor.  
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1884.  
TERMS: ONE YEAR, \$1.50. SIX MONTHS, \$1.00. THREE MONTHS, \$0.50. Two Dollars if not paid in advance.  
FOR PRESIDENT, GROVER CLEVELAND, OF NEW YORK.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT, THOS. A. HENDRICKS, OF INDIANA.  
THE STATE TICKET FOR 1884.  
For Governor, HUGH S. THOMPSON, Lieutenant-Governor, JOHN C. SHEPPARD, Secretary of State, JAMES M. LIPSCOMB, Attorney General, CHARLES RICHARDSON MILES, State Treasurer, JOHN PETER RICHARDSON, Comptroller General, WILLIAM E. STONEY, Superintendent of Education, ASBURY COWARD, Adjutant and Inspector General, A. M. MAMAGAUT, Solicitor General, JAMES L. ORR, For Congress, 3rd District, D. WYATT AIKEN.  
THE COUNTY TICKET.  
House of Representatives, J. B. WATSON, R. P. CLINKSCALES, R. M. RUCKER, H. G. SQUADAY, Clerk of Court, M. P. THIBBLE, Probate Judge, T. C. LIGON, Sheriff, W. L. BOLT, School Commissioner, J. G. CLINKSCALES, County Commissioners, JOSHUA JAMESON, A. G. NORRIS, W. J. ROBINSON, Overseer, R. Y. H. NANCE.  
THE GREAT DEMOCRATIC RALLY.  
The Officers of Anderson Turn Out En masse to attend the Campaign Meetings.  
Two Meetings given by John Hampton, Sheriff, Aiken, Benet, Johnstone and Richardson Address the Meetings.  
The State Executive Committee having appointed last Friday as the day for the State Democratic canvassers to address the citizens of Anderson County, the committees of arrangements had prepared everything for a large gathering of the County Democracy, and their preparation was not vain, for when the day arrived a large concourse of ladies and men assembled to greet the champions of the Carolina Democracy. The mounted cannon, which did service in this and surrounding Counties 1876, and won for itself the sobriquet of "Old Reformer," was out for duty; the Young America Cornet Band, in red blouse uniform, also gave up the day to discouraging martial strains to enthrone the great Democracy, and the crowd early began to fill the square and leading streets of the city. In the morning a dispatch was received from Senator Hampton to the County Chairman, announcing that he would be present, and the utmost enthusiasm was evoked by its publication. The business houses of Anderson had not only shown their interest in the meeting by agreeing to close up during the speaking, but they had also participated in the welcome by decorating their places of business with many United States flags bearing the names of Cleveland and Hendricks, so that when the train from Wallhalla rolled in at 10.45 a. m. with the speakers, everything was in readiness to give them a hearty welcome. The salute from the "Old Reformer" was followed by cheers for Hampton, Aiken, and other speakers as they emerged from the train. The speakers were soon seated in carriages, and escorted by the Cornet Band, the Anderson Military Institute Cadets, and some six or eight hundred people, to the Waverly House, where the speakers occupied a short time in getting rid of the dust incident to their travel, and in preparing for the meeting. At about half-past eleven they were driven to the stand at the Blue Ridge Yard, where a large and enthusiastic audience awaited them. The ladies had handsomely decorated the stand with evergreens, flags and flowers, and over it appeared the words, "Official Integrity is the Established Record of Cleveland and Thompson." In front there were hundreds of seats occupied by the fair ladies and the sturdy men of Anderson, the crowd numbering at least 2,000 people. Mr. E. B. Murray, the County Chairman, in a short address introduced as the first speaker of the day.

SENATOR HAMPTON.  
Senator Hampton, on rising from his seat and coming forward, was received with a perfect storm of loud and long continued applause. When this demonstration had sufficiently subsided he said that he regretted his inability to be present at the opening of the campaign, but that he regretted it was tempered with the fact that in his canvass of 1884 he opened the campaign again on the historic spot where the grand canvass of 1876 began. He did make an exertion to meet the people here to-day, those people who had been so true to themselves, to him and to the State, to tell them that the issues now made were as important as those for which they fought eight years ago.  
Gen. Hampton then eloquently recalled to the meeting the scene that was presented on this very spot in 1876 when he came to Anderson leading, as he put it, a forlorn hope. He pictured in glowing terms the prosperity of the State at that time, and compared with the present era the days when South Carolina was known as the Prostrate State and a reproach to the nation. Alluding to that dark period, he said: "Remember the tears, the humiliation, the ignominy to which we were subjected. Look now at this period from 1876 to 1884. You have chosen wise and competent officers, and those, too, selected by yourselves. Look at the executive, legislative and judicial departments. Look at the schools going up on every side and the laws administered with equity and impartial justice. They in themselves form a synopsis of Democratic rule, and I need not ask the brave and true men and women of Anderson whether that government shall be maintained." Senator Hampton then went on to discuss the great problem of the race question. How are we, he said, to meet that ques-

tion, and while we maintain good government, protect our colored man and give to him all the political privileges conferred on him by law? In my humble opinion that is the question, and according to my judgment it never will be solved but in one way and at one time. The one way is the election of a Democratic President and the one time is when that President is elected. [Great applause and cheering.]  
A voice in the crowd having asked how that was to be done, the speaker said: "If every Democrat in America will do his duty as well as the people of Anderson, I pledge my honor that Grover Cleveland will be elected President of the United States." [Loud cheering and applause.]  
Turning to the colored people he said: "I tell the colored people in Anderson that if the National Democratic party come into power their rights shall not be interfered with. The Democratic party on its accession into power promised you its full protection, and as I stand here in the sight of the people and of God, I say we have carried out every pledge made to you as part of the people of South Carolina." [Immense cheering and applause.]  
On the subject of National politics Senator Hampton said that in discussing Blaine he would not allude to his private character, but took up his public life as a legitimate subject of discussion. Blaine's character, what is left of it, was then handled without gloves, and all of his public transactions fully investigated.  
Senator Hampton, although admitting his preference for Bayard, pronounced an eloquent eulogy on the national standard-bearer, and in conclusion said: "I have come here again, fellow-citizens, to appeal to those people who have been to me so loyal and true in the past not to desert the cause, but to turn out in November to swell the grand pean of triumph, as it will arise all over this Union on the election of the coming Democratic President of the United States." [Great applause.]  
The next speaker introduced was LEUTENANT-GOVERNOR SHEPPARD, who was likewise heartily cheered as he came forward. Mr. Sheppard complimented the County of Anderson upon her record in the last canvass, in which not a single Greenback vote had been polled in the County. He expressed his high appreciation of the personal friendship which had always been shown him by the people of this County, and in beautiful language assured the people of his esteem and regard. He said that, in his opinion, the time for a change in the National government had come. That Cleveland would carry the solid South, and that he was as sure of Indiana as of South Carolina. That those who had a right to know assure us of New York, which gives him more than enough to elect, and that he also has a fair chance of carrying Ohio, Wisconsin, New Jersey and Connecticut. He spoke of the advantages of the Democratic government, and contrasted such men as Scott, Moses and Chamberlain, who were the Republican Governors, with Hampton, Simpson, Ingold and Thompson, and told the people that this change alone would compensate for all the trouble of maintaining Democratic government. He then contrasted the judgment of Moses, Wright, Willard, Wiggins, Whipper, and others under Radicalism, with Simpson, McDowan, Melver, Presley, Cottrah, Aldrich, Hudson, and other Democratic judges, and showed that the administration of justice was to-day fair and impartial, and that the South was no longer a Radicalism. He also spoke of the necessity for large majorities in the up-country to balance any contingency that may occur below, and expressed confidence that the people of Anderson will do their full part. He was frequently loudly applauded.  
Mr. Murray next introduced Hon. D. Wyatt Aiken, our Representative in Congress, who has served us so ably and zealously in the past, and our nominee for re-election in the ensuing canvass.

COL. AIKEN.  
was heartily cheered upon his appearance, and made a telling speech. He confined himself to National politics entirely, and showed in strong terms the necessity for a change in the Federal government and the difficulty in obtaining it. He showed the waste of the people's money under the Republican party, who annually raised a sum equal to eight dollars for every voter in the Union. One hundred million dollars was every year given off in pensions, and all sorts of pretenses to make to appropriate it for partisan purposes. This money is collected indirectly, while the most vicious method of collecting it, because it is not realized by the people. The masses of the voters in this State, if asked how much they pay to the general government, would say nothing, while in fact they pay a heavy tax that is levied on imports and by the Internal Revenue laws; and collected thus indirectly, because in Anderson county nearly every man, woman and child pay a direct tax to the general government. He sketched Blaine's record in a striking manner. That about twenty years ago he went into Congress a poor man, and now although he had a family to support all that time, and only received a salary of five thousand dollars a year, he was able to pay to his family two million dollars. He had grown wealthy by such speculations as are shown in the Mulligan letters. The speaker said that Blaine was no more corrupt, though, than his party, for he said that every department of the government was honey-combed with fraud. He then cited the state route roads, the frauds in the taxmaster's office, in the Postoffice department, and others, as specimen Republican frauds. Col. Aiken said that he believed Cleveland would be elected, but that the Republican party would use the treasury of the government and the whole army of officeholders to defeat him. It is a desperate struggle, and we can only win by the aid of the hard work of the people. Col. Aiken was repeatedly cheered during his speech.

At the conclusion of this speech a threatening cloud approached, and the audience was thrown into some confusion by a shower of rain. Under these circumstances the chairman introduced MR. W. C. BENET, of Abbeville, the nominee for Presidential Elector from this Congressional District. Mr. Benet spoke, of course, at great disadvantage, but his interesting and able presentation of the issues of the national canvass, enabled him to hold the attention of the audience, despite the shower which fell just heavy enough to be annoying but not hard enough to break up the meeting. Mr. Benet analyzed in a lawyer like manner the record of Mr. Blaine, and showed in eloquent language the degradation which the Republican party was attempting to heap upon the American people by making such a result must inevitably lower the standard of American honor, for it would proclaim to the world that the old time straight forward methods of the past were a mistake, and that success attained by fraud, corruption and trickery are legitimate and worthy. The speaker then contrasted Cleveland's character with Blaine's, and showed that official integrity had made him honored of all men. That as Sheriff, as Mayor of Buffalo and as Governor of New York, no man, even in the heat of a campaign, could raise any charge against his faithful discharge of duty. The speaker dwelt on the necessity of a change of administration in order that we may examine the books in the various departments of the government. The Republicans have been in power twenty-four years, and great frauds have been discovered by accident. We have discovered by accident. We have through made a change now and have a thorough investigation. The speaker made a polished and able argument which was repeatedly applauded while it was being delivered.

COL. GEORGE JOHNSTONE, of Newberry, who was greeted with warm applause. He delivered a thoughtful address in a forceful and eloquent manner, showing that the foundation of the Union was the result of the working of forces propelled by intelligence, by patriotism and progress in the appreciation of the needs of government, and that our deliverance in 1876 was the working of the forces of civilization warring upon semi-barbarism. He announced the nomination of the Corbin ticket by the Republicans, and analyzed its composition and depicted the fearful consequences which would befall the State if it should be successful. He felt, however, that the people of the State would do their duty and put this ticket to utter rout. He also arraigned Mr. Blaine for official corruption and for advocacy of Know Nothingism. He paid a glowing tribute to the genius of our government, which first placed civilization above the accident of birth and recognized the rights of naturalized citizens, and showed that the Democratic party had always maintained the respect which was due to our foreign born citizens. He predicted victory all along the line in November. At the conclusion he was loudly applauded.

The next speaker introduced was HON. J. R. RICHARDSON, of Clarendon, our present and prospective State Treasurer. He was welcomed by prolonged applause, and made the most brilliant speech of his life. He contrasted the Democratic government with Republicanism, and spoke from the figures of his office. He showed how the Republicans had piled up the actual and contingent debt of the State to twenty-nine million dollars, and repudiated a part to enable them to begin anew the work of public plunder. That they did not pay the interest on the State debt, and they supported the penal and charitable institutions of the State, and that they collected nearly three million dollars per annum. Now the Democrats meet all the expenses of the government on a little more than six hundred thousand dollars, and out of this they pay over five hundred thousand dollars for interest on the State debt and support of the charitable institutions of the State government, which the Republicans failed to pay with their income of three millions. Col. Richardson portrayed the character of Republicanism, and showed the State in a masterly manner, and carried his audience into storms of applause by his flights of eloquent oratory. The meeting was thoroughly enthused and delighted with Col. Richardson.  
At the conclusion of his speech the audience called loudly for Lieut. Gov. Sheppard, and Gov. Hampton, who responded in brief speeches, which brought prolonged applause. At the conclusion of these speeches, the chairman thanked the audience for their attention and declared the meeting adjourned.  
Thus closed one of the most orderly and yet enthusiastic meetings ever held in Anderson.  
THE REPUBLICANS NOMINATE A TICKET.  
The Republican State Convention, which met in Columbia last week, was as usual composed of a crowd of negroes, interspersed with a few office-holding white men. McLane, and some of his independent followers, had a conference with their State Executive Committee the night before the Convention met, but the subject of conference and the result were not made known, except by inference from the action of the Republican Convention. There were numerous contesting delegations, and a regular old-fashioned Republican set of rowdies exhibited themselves for the benefit of those who have forgotten what Republicanism used to be. Tom Miller, the chairman of the Executive Committee, called the Convention to order, and said: "Fellow Republicans, as your chairman it falls to my lot to call you to order. By our action to-day we may make it possible to have Republican Conventions in South Carolina for seventy years, or we may make it possible for the last Republican Convention in South Carolina for a decade. It is an undeniable fact that we can't keep the people together without giving them something to rally upon. Ever since 1876 when the Bourbon Democracy overcame us by fraud and violence, our party has been like a ship, without a rudder, and we have been drifting without purpose or progress. The call before me to-day invites all in opposition to the men who murder the innocent voter at the polls, all opposed to the men who violated the sacred rights of tenants, all who believe that labor should be respected and paid and not outraged and oppressed, to call on all these to join in the State of South Carolina, all the people who make the State what it is, must be represented in our Convention. If we who represent the people go away without putting a State ticket in the field we will sign the death warrant of the Republican party in South Carolina. [Vigorous applause.] But it is not that it is all sufficient to nominate an electoral ticket, that the National party has given us the names of Blaine and Logan to rally the people. Ah! I have had before the cold experience of Hayes in 1876. Are we only to be rallied around this thing to be shot at and live in the woods and not have a State ticket to vote for? [Slight applause.] I favor a State as well as an Electoral ticket. If we go away without nominating a State ticket the colored people will drift away from the Republican party and make a combination elsewhere in self-protection. No people can survive in the South without the aid of their interests. I hope there will be no bickering for emoluments here to-day, but that the sole interest of the people who have been mobbed and outraged for ten years will be the concern of the Convention. [Slight applause.]  
After the deliverance of this maliciously false and inflammatory barragane, W. J. Whipper, of Beaufort, was elected president of the Convention, and W. E. Thompson, of Greenville, secretary. All day Tuesday and Wednesday were consumed in discussing contesting delegations, during the debate on which the uttermost enthusiasm was shown by the negroes for the white Republican officeholders. The contesting delegations from Charleston were both seated by the Convention, but the Taft delegation withdrew from the Convention and left for Charleston. On Thursday morning the following State ticket was nominated by the Republicans:  
For Governor, D. T. Corbin, Charleston.  
For Lieutenant-Governor, D. A. Straker, Columbia.  
For Adjutant General, Gen. Carlos Stolbrand, Spartanburg.

For Treasurer, C. C. Macoy, Chester.  
For Secretary of State, R. L. Smith, of Charleston.  
For Superintendent of Education, the Rev. Joshua Wilson, of Florence.  
For Attorney General, Samuel W. Melton, of Columbia.  
For Comptroller General, E. J. Sawyer, of Charleston.  
The ticket was a great relief to many delegates who had been unable to think of one. It met with instant acceptance. Internal Revenue Collector E. M. Corbin was elected Chairman of the State Executive Committee, and W. J. Whipper Vice-Chairman. The following members were then elected on the Committee:  
First District—W. F. Myers, Charleston; J. H. Livingston, Orangeburg; S. W. Lee, Charleston.  
Second—Paris Simkins, Edgefield; Fred Nix, Jr., Barnwell; A. S. Bascom, Hampton.  
Third—H. B. Hendricks, Pickens; W. A. Clark, Anderson; F. L. Hix, Oconee.  
Fourth—J. E. Thompson, Greenville; N. J. Shelton, Jr., Richland; A. W. Curtis, Richland.  
Fifth—H. L. Shreveburg, Chesterfield; F. A. Clinton, Lancaster; C. C. Massey, Chester.  
Sixth—E. H. Deas, Darlington; Louis Jacobs, Williamsburg; W. D. Thiff, Charleston.  
Seventh—Z. E. Walker, Sumter; George E. Heriot, Georgetown; F. S. Edwards, Berkeley.  
When the Convention reassembled Dr. Crum, (colored) of Charleston, and J. B. Johnson, of Sumter, were elected members at-large.  
The Convention then authorized the Executive Committee to prepare and publish a platform, and to nominate Presidential Electors. The reason for this is to enable the Republicans and McLane's Independents to work together. Speaking of their programme the correspondent of the News and Courier says:  
The conference of the Fiddler delegation with the State committee was entirely secret, but an oracle has brought me the gist of it. Many of the negro leaders opposed recognizing the Fiddlers. They knew their worthlessness and despised them. Some of the white officeholders also opposed a division of the electoral ticket from the fear that with this foothold the Fiddlers would reach the point of controlling the Federal patronage in the State. Brayton favored a division. The Fiddler propositions would have been spurned but for the agency of Steve Ekins and Honey (the latter name is still the power behind the throne), who insisted upon recommending a coalition. McLane has persuaded the Blaine managers that the Fiddlers control 30,000 white votes. They have assured the Republican managers that they would have carried the State at the last election, and that the Blaine managers are still the power behind the throne. The result is that the Fiddlers will name four of the nine electors. The Republicans will nominate Congressmen in the first, sixth and seventh districts, leaving the others untouched save by Fiddlers. The fight for the electoral vote is to be made against the Blaine managers, and the Fiddlers are to be kept down from the North, and "soap" is also promised. Lists will be made of every Republican voter who is not allowed to vote on account of his failure to have a proper registration certificate, and these lists will form the basis for contesting the election. The Fiddler ticket I believe this news to be absolutely correct. The utmost vigilance and activity is necessary to the Democracy. It looks as if the pivotal States of the North were considered favorable to Cleveland and the old game of 1876 found necessary to save Blaine to Southern votes.  
The Fiddlers and the Republicans are all of the same quality. They are enemies of good government, actuated by selfishness, avarice and malice. It is not to be wondered that they have coalesced in a common fight against respectability, intelligence and honesty. The division will be in proportion to the power and influence of the two parties. The Republicans take the entire State ticket and will give the Fiddlers probably four out of the nine electors to be nominated by their Executive Committee. Thus it will be seen that for the first time since 1876 the Democrats are threatened seriously with a contest for the State government. This impels good government in South Carolina, and sounds the call to arms to every true man in the State. Before the nomination of this ticket our sense of danger was so small as not to bestir the Democrats. Now those who remember that Republican rule prostrated South Carolina see in the effort to place Corbin, Melton and Stolbrand in power, the gathering of a storm of corruption which, if unchecked, would again deluge this State with fraud and official corruption. The State expects every true man to do his duty. The ticket nominated must and will be beaten. We cannot afford to allow it to win. The State has delivered from the curse of Radicalism and cannot afford to go back under it.  
Mr. Blaine has used his magnetism upon Senator Cameron successfully, and now the whole clan Cameron are zealously supporting him. This is in Pennsylvania, a State that was sure to go for him anyway. In New York he has utterly failed to magnetize either President Arthur or Mr. Conkling. New York is a State that he will probably lose, and hence the failure to placate the two distinguished men named there is peculiarly distressing to Mr. Blaine and his friends.  
Corbin, Stolbrand and Melton are the best the Republican party can do when they are on their good behavior, and want to fool the people of South Carolina into once more entrusting the State government into their hands. If these worthy representatives of radicalism could only be elected, it would not be two years until Leslie, Patterson, Parker and Kimpton would be ranked as honest men, compared with the new representatives which a renewed flood of radicalism would give the State.  
If any person has any idea that the Republican party has become any more economical or honest in South Carolina than it was in the good old days of stealing, let them look at the ticket they have just nominated for State officers and see for themselves. Corbin, Melton and Stolbrand ought to be enough to satisfy every Carolinian that the only safety for the State lies in an overwhelming Democratic victory in November. It is enough to arouse every sentiment of patriotism in a Carolinian's breast to see the old leaders of Radicalism nominated once more to rule over us. Close ranks and march to victory, should now be the Democratic watchword in South Carolina.

RAISE YOUR OWN SUPPLIES.  
The scarcity of corn should induce all of our farmers to sow liberally of barley, oats and wheat as soon as there is enough rain to enable them to plow. By doing this, we can feed our stock after the middle of May without corn, and will supply our people with bread after the middle of June. There will be more profit in this kind of planting than in giving liens for breadstuffs and for grain to feed our stock, in order to make cotton at nine or ten cents per pound. The South can never prosper until we make more of what we consume at home. No people can make ends meet who buy all they eat and wear and food for their stock abroad, and try to pay for it by producing a cotton crop. They cannot prosper where they have the money to pay cash for these supplies, much less can they do so where they have to buy at credit prices. The country could not prosper with these drains upon it, even if labor was industrious and reliable. It is utterly impossible for it to prosper when labor is as unreliable and trifling as we find it in very many instances now. As things stand to-day we believe there will be about twenty-five thousand bales of cotton made in Anderson County, but when the debts for supplies are paid there will be very little left. We had a fine crop of oats and wheat this year, and they have largely reduced our debt as a County, and but for them we hazard nothing in saying that the people would have come out badly in debt on this year's farming. The cotton crop, as estimated, will, we hope, average nine cents, or forty-five dollars per bale, which would be one million one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, and yet this money goes almost as fast as the crop is marketed out of the State to pay for supplies. The larger part of this indebtedness is for bacon, corn, flour, and similar articles, which we should raise at home. There is no reason why we cannot raise all such articles in abundance, if we would only profit by experience and plant heavily of small grain and corn instead of so much cotton. By this means we could make this the most prosperous section of our State, if not of the Union. By raising grain abundantly we can raise also an abundance of meat. Hogs will thrive as well upon oats as on corn, and our lands produce fine crops of oats if sown in September and October, and fair crops when sown in the earlier part of November. If we would sow heavily of small grain and intensify our cotton culture—give one acre thoroughly prepared the fertilizer and work which we now give to two acres—our cotton crop would be nearly or quite as large as it is with the careless and imperfect cultivation it now gets, and then we would keep large portions of it at home to enrich our County, instead of sending all our surplus to enrich other people, as a consequence of our own bad management. The advantages would not stop there, for as soon as we began to accumulate a surplus at home it would seek investments in various kinds of manufacturing. This, in turn, would stop the sending of money abroad for the articles manufactured, and as the industries increased would be the source of income from outside communities. We ought to make our own cotton and woolen goods of ordinary wear, our wagons, buggies, agricultural implements, builders' materials, our leather and the articles made from it, and a hundred other articles too numerous to mention. Of course the arrival at this state of prosperous production would be the work of years, but it would come about much sooner than people imagine if the laws of political economy were observed by our people. It would not require more than two crops, properly distributed in variety, to make the people of Anderson absolutely independent of the West for meat, for corn and for flour. The way to accomplish this is to plant largely of oats, barley and wheat now, and of corn in the early Spring. Then plant as much cotton as we can fertilize and cultivate thoroughly. Such a course on the part of our farmers will do more to avert the troubles of the hard times, and bring about a renewed prosperity, than anything we can do.  
The Pendleton stock show on next Thursday, the 9th inst., will be a notable event, and will doubtless be attended by an immense number of persons. Gov. Perry will deliver an address upon the occasion, and there will be numerous exhibits of improved horses and cattle. It is probable that extra trains will be run to carry persons to the exhibition, and a pleasant day in every respect may be expected. Pendleton never does things by halves, and the coming stock exhibition will be ahead of anything of the kind that has ever been held in the up-country.  
The Republican party recognizes the danger which threatens their party, and hence they have induced Mr. Blaine to make a visiting tour of the principal Northern and Western cities, in the hope that his magnetism will attract the favor of the leaders throughout the country, and thus save the party in the impending crisis. This is an unusual course for a presidential candidate to pursue, though it has a precedent in the case of Mr. Clay, the W. J. nominee in 1848, and of General Scott, the nominee of the same party in 1852. It is to be hoped that like party of the more distinguished men he follows in this departure from custom, his personal canvass may prove a failure, and that he will never be President of the United States.

Georgia Plantation for Sale.  
SITUATED ten miles Southeast of Elberton, Elbert County, Ga., containing 1000 acres, 200 of red or mulatto soil, the remainder of a gray or dark nature. There is about sixty or seventy acres of bottom land on the creek and branch, a quantity of original forest, and some of the heaviest timbered pine land there is in this section. Has two convenient pastures, one well sowed with Bermuda Grass, with a branch of running water in each. Great deal of the land is in a high state of cultivation, adapted more to grain and stock-raising than cotton. The dwelling house is a large eight-room building, with piazza in front and well furnished. Has a well plastered inside, with a fire-place in each; good cook-room and pantry attached; good smoke-house, meat-house, servant-house, grain-house, and packing shed, with a well of splendid water in the yard. Has a two-story barn, with six stalls, a double carriage house, out-house, carriage-house, wagon shed, gin-house, and packing shed. Has a fine neighborhood, convenient to three churches and one school. Has a splendid orchard on the place. Price \$50,000, part cash, balance on time. For further information, address G. G. FORTSON, Flatwoods P. O., Elbert Co., Ga.  
Oct 2, 1884.

FOR SALE.  
A VALUABLE FARM, situated seven miles South of Anderson C. H., containing 375 acres, about 80 acres bottom land, also abundance of timber. Has good dwelling and outbuildings. A fine house and lot on Calhoun Street in the City of Anderson. For terms, &c., apply on the premises, or address  
W. H. McDONALD, Agent, Anderson, S. C.  
Oct 2, 1884.

FAIR NOTICE.  
AFTER the First day of November next I will be compelled to place my Accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. I will be very thankful to my old customers if they will call and settle with me before that time.  
MISS SALLIE BOWIE.  
Oct 2, 1884.

NOTICE.  
ALL persons are hereby forewarned not to hunt on the premises of John C. Watkins or John Owen, decd. Persons disregarding this notice will be dealt with at law.  
JOHN C. WATKINS, Admr. Estate John Owen.  
Oct 2, 1884.

Notice to Debtors.  
THOSE owing me by Note or Account will please come forward and settle, for I intend very soon to place them in the hands of an Attorney for collection. So make and save cost. I must have my money.  
F. A. WILHITE, M. D.  
Oct 2, 1884.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.  
THE Public Schools of Anderson County will open on the First Monday in November. Trustees will meet two weeks before the opening of school for the purpose of making such arrangements as may be to the best interest of the Districts over which they preside. By order of the Board of School Commissioners.  
Oct 2, 1884.

Fair and Square Notice!  
THE Firm of J. R. & L. P. Smith was dissolved Aug. 24, 1883, and owing to the short crops last Fall they carried over many Notes and Accounts at considerable inconvenience. We will hold them in our possession until the 15th of November, after which time they will have to be turned over to an officer for collection. This is a fair and square notice, and those indebted to us cannot justly blame us if they have to settle by law. We are compelled to justice to ourselves to do prompt payment this Fall. Don't put it off if you owe us, but come in at once.  
J. R. SMITH, L. P. SMITH.  
Oct 2, 1884.

Annual Meeting.  
Office of County Commissioners, Anderson, S. C., Oct. 2nd, 1884.  
NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Board of County Commissioners for Anderson County will be held in the Court House at Anderson, S. C., on TUESDAY, the fourth day of November next. All persons holding bills, accounts, or demands of any kind against the County of Anderson, which have not been presented, are hereby required to present the same, duly verified according to law, to the undersigned at his office, on or before the first day of November next, in order that they may be examined and approved at said annual meeting.  
W. H. FRIERSON, Clerk Board.  
Oct 2, 1884.

THE FAMOUS TROTTING MATCH  
"J. I. C., the celebrated trotting horse, (named after his owner J. I. Case, Esq.,) was recently entered at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, to lower his own record of 2:10, so as to beat "Maid S." Vanderbilt's great mare, the fastest animal on record, and whose time was 2:09. The excitement was intense, 6,000 people having assembled to witness the contest, every one being eager and expectantly looking for the favorite to appear. At about 3 o'clock p. m. "J. I. C." amid tremendous applause, came down the track, passing the Grand Stand of the Judges, throwing first one ear and then the other forward, as if in recognition of the cheering of the crowd, then passing once around the race course, just to get warmed up and prepare himself for the race, the excitement running higher every minute, until "He is off! He is off!" echoed through the crowd. And sure enough, he was off! With rapid strides he moved on, over in plain view of the spectators, everybody on tip-toe, and the excitement of the people was at fever heat; he got a glimpse of the beautiful black gelding he was to race against. Passing by the Grand Stand he slackened up, and after returning in front of the Judges' Stand, in a few moments the crowd announced the record at 2:12, at the second trial at 2:14, and the third time at 2:12.  
Now, ladies and gentlemen, we want it understood that we are offering the race for giving low prices, and competing in our lines legitimately with ANYBODY, and prize money to our record. We hang out the board:  
27c. for elegant double-width new shawls in this line. Splendid line of "Black Crow" Cashmeres 40c. to \$1.00. These goods are better blacks and lustrer than other brands. Also from 12c to 25c per yard. 25c for all wool, heavy twilled Flannel. 25c for Georgia Jeans, worth 37c. Ladies' and Gents' Handkerchiefs and Gloves at greatly reduced prices. 25c for Boys' Cassimere Hats, worth 40c. 75c for Cassimere Hats, worth 1.00. 50c for Cassimere Shirts. Splendid lines of all kinds of Corsets from 50c to \$1.50 each. \$2.75 for a full stock P. Cal. Boot, worth \$4.00. \$2.25 for a splendid Kid Boot, worth \$3.50. 10c for Shirts, Drilling, and everything in that line you may want, now offered at special low prices.  
We have just received a stock of Dress Goods than usual, selected with great care, comprising all the latest and most fashionable shades and patterns, which we will sell in pleasure in showing you, feeling assured that we can please you. A splendid line of Ladies' Gents' and Children's hand-made Shoes at prices to suit the times.  
Come and inspect our stock of Goods. We guarantee to please you in quality, as well as price, to every instance, and will do our best to give you satisfaction.  
Always in the Cotton Market at highest cash prices.  
Yours, very respectfully,  
Bleckley, Brown & Fretwell.  
Sole Agents for Stradbaker and Tennessee Wagons, Wando Phosphate Co., Hazard Powder Co., Marcy's hand-made Penitentiary Shirts, &c., &c.  
Oct 2, 1884.

**MISS DELLA KEYS**  
Has received a handsome assortment of  
**FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY GOODS,**  
To which she calls the attention of the Ladies, and asks an inspection of her Goods, as she is satisfied she can give satisfaction in both Goods and prices.  
Rooms in WAVERLY HOUSE BUILDING, first door above Simpson, Reid & Co.'s Drug Store.  
Oct 2, 1884.

**THE CITY GROCERY STORE.**  
WITH thanks to my friends for the liberal patronage heretofore extended me, and respectfully soliciting a continuance of the same, I beg to state that  
**THAT I HAVE JUST RECEIVED LARGE ADDITIONS OF CHOICE STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,**  
Which would require too much space to enumerate, so I respectfully invite one and all, and ESPECIALLY THE LADIES, to call and look through my Stock, and I am satisfied they will feel repaid for so doing, and honor me with a share of their patronage. I respectfully solicit a fair trial.  
**Remember, I deliver all Goods within the City limits free of charge.** You will find this a great comfort and convenience.  
**C. A. REED, Agent,**  
Proprietor City Grocery Store.  
Oct 2, 1884.

**DON'T**  
Take it for Granted that you can Buy Goods at any other place as Cheap as you can at  
**THE LADIES' BAZAR,**  
UNTIL you examine their large and well-selected Stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Knitting Silk and Cotton, Zephy Corsets, Cloaks, Dolmans, Circulars, Jackets, Flannels, Blankets, Comforts, Quilts, Shawls, Damask Towels, Sheetting, Tickings, Long Cloths, Children's Hoods and Sacks.  
**Dress Goods, Millinery, Ladies' and Children's Shoes** Is just simply immense in every sense of the word but prices, for you can buy the same Goods for LESS MONEY than anywhere else in the City. I am now receiving every day all the Latest Styles in Ladies', Children and Misses HATS, that you ought to look at before purchasing elsewhere. Thanking you for past patronage and hoping you will continue the same, I remain yours,  
**JOHN M. MCCONNELL.**  
Oct 2, 1882.

Take Notice and Govern Yourselves Accordingly.  
**N. O. FARMER & BRO.**  
Have Just Received a Large and well assorted Stock of  
**DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, TRUNKS AND VALISES, SADDLES AND BRIDLES, SUGAR AND COFFEE, BACON, LARD, FLOUR, MOLASSES.**  
And in fact EVERYTHING generally kept in a first-class General Store, all of which we propose to sell at the very lowest cash prices. It will pay any one to call and examine our Goods and prices before they buy.  
Those indebted to us will greatly oblige us by an early settlement of their Accounts and Notes, either for Merchandise or Freighters, as we must have our money.  
**N. O. FARMER & BRO.**  
Oct 2, 1884.

**SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS. GOODS AT LOW PRICES.**  
WE do not publish our prices, but ask the trading public to see for themselves. We have a FULL STOCK OF GOODS in all departments, just received from market, and we will sell everything at the closest figures. No trouble to show Goods, and you can satisfy yourselves.  
We are prepared to buy your Cotton, and give you the top of the market, and to those who have been supplying we would say that we have carried you through the year when money was scarce, and now we expect every one to come forward promptly and help us by paying up.  
**W. S. LIGON & CO.**  
Oct 2, 1884.

**HURRAH! HURRAH! FOR CLEVELAND AND HENDRICKS!!**  
Since it is certain that the Democratic nominees for President and Vice President will be elected, Dry Goods have so tumbled in price that I can afford to sell them Cheaper than ever!  
**JUST RECEIVED, A BEAUTIFUL LINE OF NOTIONS, DRESS GOODS, DRESS FLANNELS, BLACK DRESS SILK VELVETTES of all shades, CASHMERE, PRINTS, INDIGO BLUES, The Celebrated DIAMOND SHIRT, A beautiful line of CORSETS, BLANKETS, SHAWLS, CASSIMERES, JEANS, at all prices, And the Largest Stock of BOOTS and SHOES I have ever carried. ZEIGLER BROS. FINE SHOES a Specialty.**  
It will be to your interest to call and examine my stock before buying elsewhere. Yours very truly,  
**W. A. CHAPMAN.**  
Sept 18, 1884.

**GOODS WERE NEVER SO LOW.**  
This fact We are prepared to Prove to our Friends and Customers who may favor us with a call.  
We are now receiving the largest and most carefully selected Stock of General Merchandise which we have ever purchased, and will make it to your interest to call and examine for yourselves. We have added to the lines usually kept by us many new and desirable ones, embracing—  
**Ladies' Dress Goods, Flannels, Suitings, Shawls, &c.,**  
And the best CORSET on the market at 50c., worth \$1.00. Also, a  
**A LARGE LINE OF READY MADE CLOTHING, HATS, TRUNKS, UMBRELLAS, BLANKETS, SADDLES AND HARNESS.**  
Also, the Celebrated "NEW GLOBE" SHIRT—the king of all Shirts. It needs only to be worn to be appreciated.  
We are agents for the Celebrated Mishawaka Sulky Plows, Cultivators and Hand Turning Plows.  
The "White Hickory" and "Hickman" one and two-horse WAGONS, every one of which we guarantee.  
The attention of Gunners and Farmers is called to our—  
**COTTON SEED AND GRAIN CRUSHER.**  
By which you can crush your Cotton Seed and make your Fertilizer.  
(Get our prices on Plantation and Gin House Scales, Cotton Gins, Feeders, and Condensers and General Farm Machinery.)  
We are at all times in the Cotton Market, and will do you right. We will pay all parties who owe us for Supplies and Guano an extra price.  
A large lot of BAGGING and TIES at lowest prices.  
**MCCULLY, CATHCART & CO.**  
Oct 2, 1884.

**HARNESS, SADDLES, &c.**  
I HAVE on hand the Finest Lot of Saddles and Harness, and everything in a first-class Shop that you can call for, made of the best material, and EVERYTHING GUARANTEED.  
I have also a large stock of SPRING SEAT RIDING SADDLES, the best riding Saddle ever on this market.  
Those wanting anything in my line will SAVE MONEY by calling on me before buying. I DEFY COMPETITION.  
All parties indebted to me must settle by the 15th November.  
**JAMES M. PAYNE,**  
Up-Stairs, over Wilhite & Wilhite's Drug Store, Granite Row.  
Sept 23, 1884.